

OFFICERS ELECT.

All About the Republican State Officials

Whom the People Have Intrusted With Power

FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

Biographical Sketches of the New Men.

What They Have Done For the People, Heretofore.

Edmond N. Morrill, whom the people of Kansas have elected to succeed Mr. Lowell as governor, was born February 12, 1834, in Westbrook, Cumberland county, Maine, and was educated at Westbrook academy. He learned the tanner's trade, but became a school teacher, presumably when equipped with thorough knowledge concerning the art of tanning. In 1856 he was a member of the Westbrook school board and in that capacity examined an applicant for the school, Thos. B. Reed, the famous ex-speaker of the lower house in congress. Mr. Morrill arrived in Kansas when but 23 years old, a short time after starting Mr. Reed's name thundering on to glory. This was 1856. With others, he founded a town a few miles west of Ill-



EDMOND N. MORRILL, Governor Elect.

watha. They named it Hamlin, after the Maine statesman who became vice president. Mr. Morrill built a saw mill on his farm, borrowing the money to buy machinery. The mill burned. He had no insurance and he gave up his claim to settle the debt.

Morrill was a member of the first Free State legislature. One of the bills he introduced proposed forming a new state that should embrace all the present Kansas and the best part of Nebraska. The bill was defeated.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventh Kansas cavalry. He served throughout the war, most of the time as an officer detailed for special work. Returning with the title of Major, he gave his attention to the real estate and banking business.

In 1872 and 1876 he was sent to the state senate and in 1882 he was one of the four congressmen elected to represent the state at large. In 1884, 1886 and 1888 he was re-elected to congress, and in 1890 declined to again be a candidate. He made the interests of the old soldiers his especial hobby. He studied the pension system and during his eight years' service in congress was authority on pension questions. He was the main working member of the pension committee from his first term, having been placed on that committee in preference to any other. He was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions during his last term of office and introduced what is known as the Pension Disability act. In addition to his being the author of this pension act, Major Morrill while in congress assisted over 5,000 old soldiers by getting special pension bills through congress in their behalf. Major Morrill's best friends are those who know him best.

JAMES A. TROUTMAN.

A Few Things About the Life of the New Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. James A. Troutman of Topeka, who has been declared the successful candidate for lieutenant governor, was born in Fulton county, Indiana, on December 1, 1855, and came to Kansas with his parents in March, 1865. He was raised on a farm and was educated (a



JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Lieutenant Governor Elect.

little) in country schools—never attending college. He taught country schools for three years, all the while preparing himself for admission to the bar. He has practiced law in Topeka thirteen years. Mr. Troutman has always been a worker for temperance. He was elected secretary of the Kansas State Temperance union in 1880, during the amendment campaign, and served eight years in that capacity and four years as president. He was elected mayor of Potwin, the suburban city of Topeka, four terms and declined the fifth.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the state legislature from the thirty-seventh district and was one of the most prominent members of that body. He is a member of the Methodist church, an ardent Republican and a successful lawyer and a tireless worker.

WM. C. EDWARDS.

About the Young Man Who Has Been Made Secretary of State.

The newly elected secretary of state, "Billie" Edwards, as he is known all over Kansas, was born in the Keystons state forty-one years ago. He is of mixed



W. C. EDWARDS, Secretary of State Elect.

Welch and English parentage, and inherits to a large degree the cheerful courage, strength of purpose and enduring qualities of his ancestors. Billie's parents were poor and he was one of twelve children. When he was twenty he started to get an education on his own hook. Working by spells, then going to school until his funds exhausted, he managed to take a course at the Mansfield State Normal school. Along in 1874 he came to Pawnee county, and got a position in the Larned public schools, where he taught a term. He became a grocery clerk for a time, and in 1877 he was made deputy register of deeds. In the fall of that year he was nominated by the R-republicans, and was elected as register. In 1879 he was re-elected, and again in 1881. In the last mentioned year he was admitted to the bar, but has never followed the legal profession as a business. For a good many years he has been in the land business, and has been remarkably successful. In the fall of 1884, the Republicans of Pawnee county elected Billie to the legislature.

In the Republican convention of 1892 in the race for nomination for secretary of state, he distanced his competitors, and in the race for election he led his ticket.

F. B. DAWES.

A Short Biography of Kansas' New Attorney General.

F. B. Dawes who is declared elected attorney general, was born on a farm near Ft. Wayne, Indiana, thirty-nine years ago. At the age of seventeen he left the farm to attend school at Ft. Wayne. For four years he attended school, taught school at intervals and read law. When



F. B. DAWES, Attorney General Elect.

he was 21 years of age he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he came to Kansas and located at Clay Center, where he has been actively and most successfully engaged in the practice of law for sixteen years.

Mr. Dawes remained a bachelor for the first twenty years of his life but at the end of that period he married, and is now the father of four children.

Mr. Dawes first came into prominence as a campaign speaker in the campaign of 1880, and has taken part for the Republican party in every campaign, both state and national since that time.

OTIS L. ATHERTON.

Biographical Sketch of the Newly Elected State Treasurer.

Otis L. Atherton, whom the people of Kansas have chosen for their treasurer,



OTIS L. ATHERTON, State Treasurer Elect.

was born November 21st, 1848, in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, was of Scotch descent, and his mother was of Dutch descent. He was the youngest of six children, and when a boy attended the district schools, enjoying such advan-

ages as were afforded by those institutions.

In 1861, when President Lincoln issued a proclamation for men to defend the country, he was only thirteen years of age and almost "too young." Two years later, while attending school, he left without asking permission of his parents, and enlisted in Company A, 187th Pennsylvania volunteers, for three years or during the war; was engaged with his regiment in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In the battle of Petersburg he was wounded by a minnie ball in the left eye, totally destroying the sight.

At the close of the war he again attended school, graduating from Lowell's college at Binghamton, New York.

In 1880 he was elected by the Republicans probate judge of Russell county, and re-elected in 1882 and in 1884. He was a member of the legislature from 1888 to 1892.

GEORGE E. COLE.

A Brief Sketch of the Life of Our Next Auditor of State.

George E. Cole, who has been chosen auditor of state was born on a farm in Winnebago county, Ill., in 1855. His parents removed to Crawford county, Kas., in 1868, at which time, though only thirteen years of age, he drove and took care of a team from northern Illinois to southeastern Kansas. His early days were spent on a farm, but at the age of sixteen he met with a misfortune whereby he was unable longer to follow the plow. His early education was very limited, he attending school only in the winter season and then in a log cabin. When he was convinced that he would no longer be able to farm, he prepared himself for other business by taking a thorough course in Crawford Commercial college, at Fort Scott, Kas., graduating in 1877. In the same year he engaged in mercantile business in Farlington, Crawford county, in a small way, but met with good success. In 1883 he was



GEORGE E. COLE, Auditor Elect.

elected county clerk and served four years. His two successors in the clerk's office have employed him as their deputy.

He was a clerk in the state auditor's office during the term of Auditor McCabe.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON.

The Story of the Life of the Man Elected to the Supreme Bench.

Hon. William A. Johnston, who has been elected to succeed himself on the supreme bench, is the successor of a long line of illustrious judges. This list includes Samuel A. Kingman, Jacob A. Safford, David J. Brewer and T. A. Hurd, who in the order of their names have filled the chair of associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas.

Judge Johnston was born in the province of Ontario, July 24, 1848. His father was a farmer, and on the Canadian homestead the future justice learned his habits of industry. At 16 years of age he boy determined to try his fortune in the United States. He stopped first at Rockford, Illinois. At 21 years of age he moved on to St. Clair county, Missouri, and began the practice of law. At the age of twenty-four he came to Minneapolis, Kan., and at twenty-five formed a law partnership with R.



WM. A. JOHNSTON, Associate Justice Elect.

F. Thompson, now judge of the Third district.

At the age of twenty-seven he was elected to the lower house of the Kansas legislature; and at twenty-eight he became state senator. When only thirty-one he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the state of Kansas. At thirty-two he was elected attorney general for Kansas.

He was re-elected when thirty-four, and at the early age of thirty-six he took his seat as an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill the place made vacant by the appointment of David J. Brewer to the United States circuit bench; that was in 1884. For ten years he has been a hard-working, conscientious judge, constantly growing in breadth and depth of judicial acumen.

EDMOND STANLEY.

A Little About the Life of the New State School Superintendent.

Edmond Stanley, the newly elected state superintendent of public instruction, was born on a farm in Hendricks county, Indiana. He received

what education he could be given in the public schools, and afterward took a course at Lafayette, Indiana, earning his livelihood while at the latter place by teaching a part of the time.

In 1868 Mr. Stanley went to Tennessee under the direction of the Freedmen's Aid bureau, and for a year taught a col-



EDMOND STANLEY, Superintendent of Public Instruction Elect.

ored school. He stuck to his task until the Klu Klux had burned everything he had. Even then he resolutely refused to leave town, and tried in vain to raise sufficient funds to have the schoolhouse rebuilt.

On coming to Kansas, Mr. Stanley engaged in teaching country schools. In 1876 he was elected to teach in one of the ward schools of North Lawrence. He was promoted each year, and in 1880 was taken from the high school to the superintendency. He has held this position since that time.

RICHARD W. BLUE.

Something of the Man Who Will Be Our Congressman-at-Large.

Richard White Blue, or Dick Blue, as he is best known, who has been elected congressman-at-large, was born September 9, 1841, in Wood county, Virginia.

When eighteen years old he entered the academy at Morgantown, Monongahela county, where as a pupil, and later as teacher, he resigned his position in the academy and entered Washington college, Washington, Pennsylvania, the alma mater of James G. Blaine.

He served during the war with the Sixth West Virginia cavalry, and after the surrender of Lee his regiment was sent west and for three years he served in the Indian campaign. He returned to Virginia, but soon was admitted to the bar and came west and located in Linn county.

He was made principal of the public schools, which position he held until 1874, when having been elected probate judge the previous fall, he resigned to take possession of that office. On the expiration of his term he was re-elected. Subsequently he was elected to two consecutive terms as county attorney, and afterwards to two terms in the state senate, the last term as chairman of the judiciary committee, and was by common consent regarded as one of the strongest men in that body, and its virtual leader.

In 1884 he was a candidate for a nomination to the seat in congress made va-



R. W. BLUE, Congressman-at-Large Elect.

cant by the death of Haekell, and in 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated for the nomination.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Harvest Excursions to Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

On Nov. 6th and 20th, and Dec. 4th and 18th, we will sell round trip tickets to all points in above territory at one regular standard fare plus \$2.00. This will also apply to points on the Pecos Valley Railway in New Mexico. Limit of tickets twenty days from day of sale.

Waco, Texas, and Return. On Nov. 6, 18, 20 and 27 we will sell on account of Texas Cotton Palace at one fare for round trip—\$12.35—good returning up to and including Dec. 8.

Winter tourist rates now on. Come in and talk with us. No trouble at all to answer questions.

H. O. GARVEY, Agent, 801 Kansas avenue.

A Remarkable Achievement in Railroad Affairs.

Was the running of the Exposition flyer, the famous twenty-hour train between Chicago and New York, via the Lake Shore route, in service during the World's fair. A handsome litho-water-color of this train may be secured by sending ten cents in silver to C. K. Wilbur, Western Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Giving prizes with baking powders means that they are inferior. Gift powders invariably contain alum or other adulterants. It's real economy to use Dr. Price's.

The faint, sweet odor of apple blossoms is not more delicate than pastry into which Dr. Price's Baking Powder enters.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 West Eighth street.

Daily Mass Meetings. No Grieving, no Nausea, no Pain, when Dr. Witt's Little Early Rises are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. K. Jones.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists, and in Topeka by W. R. Kennedy, corner Fourth and Kansas avenue.

Prescott & Co. have removed to No. 115 West Eighth street.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

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NEW AND AMBITIOUS.

PROGRESS OF A TOWN AT THE EDGE OF CIVILIZATION.

The Vancouver of Today and That of Eight Years Ago—Dangers of Enlightenment and Amenities of Barbarism—Striking Contrasts.

[Special Correspondence.]

VANCOUVER, Oct. 27.—This town is alive with that strange energy peculiar to edge of civilization towns when they have reached or are reaching to the apex of their prosperity. It is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad. In it are electric cars, horse cars, finely lit and well paved streets, a rigorous police system, tramps and other evidences of fin de siècle civilization. Surrounding it are great mountains, their heads covered with eternal snow. At its foot is a bay in which lie ships from all parts of the world. Tanned sailors of every nationality lounge upon the wharves or along the streets or loaf and yawn all day in the cheap groceries of which there are already quite a number—an other evidence of fin de siècleism. Boxes of tea, lumber and all manners of merchandise are piled high upon the wharves, for business is brisk. Merchants and real estate men talk as to the booming of the country over the bad whisky that is sold at the brilliant, gaudy bars. En passant, this is the land of bad whisky.

The dude, that tender, girly, girly thing, has made its appearance here. It isn't quite up to its Parisian or New York prototype, but then it is getting along rapidly. I was here in Vancouver once before. But that was eight or nine years ago. I came over the Pacific from Yokohama in a bark that was laden with tea. At that time Vancouver was only a rough looking settlement. The railroad had not as yet made it its terminus, and things looked generally disgruntled. Great stumps of trees and underbrush blocked up the intended streets. Along with other laborers I helped to dig them up or blast them out with dynamite. Times paid us \$4 a day.

The climate of British Columbia along the coast line is soft and golden in the summer time, just as it is in California. In the winter it rains almost steadily for five months. In the interior, however, the climate is very different. There it is frightfully hot in summer, and in winter the thermometer often registers 60 degrees below zero. This is a fine game country. In the dark forests are to be found cougars, grizzlies, elks and other big game. But only hunters of experience and stout hearts may venture through the lonely ravines. The amateur and well got up sportsman had better stay at home and pore over the hunting articles that appear in the magazines. This might indeed be called the land of the mountain and the flood. Great falls and rapids hurtle through gloomy canyons. There are mighty flowing rivers, glaciers that have reflected the sun for countless centuries and rugged torn mountains, with heads pillaring into the heavens. It is also rich in gold and silver and lumber, but a frowning inaccessibility guards these treasures. And it is a beautiful land, but in its beauty there is a something forbidding covering it—a darkness, a silence, a strange, vast silence.

On the coast live the Siwash Indians. Hardly any one lives in the interior because of its extremes of heat and cold. These Indians fish and hunt in the summer and sleep and eat in the winter. They daily with toil as little and as coyly as possible. They were a simple, contented lot before civilization blessed them. At present they are depraved and rapidly dying out. I hope people won't think I'm cynical in speaking in this manner about the blessings of civilization, but it is a fact well known to travelers, and to that rare avis, the honest statesman, that savage nations or tribes are harmed by even friendly contact with a civilized power. Why this occurs would puzzle the wits of Plato to explain. Possibly it is because civilized whisky is too rich for savage blood.

To show you that these Indians are not such a bad lot if left alone I will tell you of a custom that is in vogue among them. This custom is for an Indian to spend all the wealth he has amassed during his lifetime in giving a great feast and presents to his friends and neighbors and even to strangers that may happen along. It is called giving a potlatch. The giver of it has his reward by being honored as a good and generous man. The more potlatches the more honor. A man begs himself so that his friends will think well of him. Think of it! It is the ambition of all these Indians to become wealthy so that they may give to others—an ambition of which the grand Christ would have approved. Imagine such an ambi-

tion in a civilized community. Doesn't it seem like sarcasm to send out missionaries to an honest, simple people who teach us such a noble lesson?

New Westminster is about 12 miles from Vancouver. Here, however, things are slow and easy going, a striking contrast to the way things go at Vancouver. It is a quaint looking place and began to exist in the early fifties, when adventurers from all over the world scoured the river Fraser's banks for gold. Somehow the town gave me the impression of being 300 rather than 40 years old, for the wooden hotels and houses have a moldered, ancient appearance. The steady winter rains are the cause of it. The inhabitants are composed of nearly equal parts of white men, Siwash Indians and Chinese.

An atmosphere of calmness and ease pervades the town. Every one moves slowly, as if feeling that it is unwise to waste more vitality than is absolutely necessary. They seem to be atoning for the excitement of earlier days.

The fishing for salmon and the getting out of lumber are the chief means by which the people support themselves. BART KENNEDY.

Carbott's Challenge!

To prove "Snow's Pine Expectant" will not "Knock Out" any color or vision. It is guaranteed. For sale by all druggists; price 25 and 50c bottle.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, 25 cents.

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The STATE JOURNAL'S Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Is Your Hair Dry and Itch, Falling Out or Turning Gray?

These are only indications that the follicles or roots of the hair are getting weakened or diseased. Beggs' Hair Renewer will strengthen and invigorate the follicles and the hair will regain its natural color and become soft, glossy and healthy. Sold by W. R. Kennedy.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderful cure for burns, bruises, sores, and is a cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.

If the hair is falling out or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles. J. K. Jones.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and Stomach Disorders. Remedy these by using Dr. Witt's Little Early Rises and your Headache disappears. The favorite Little Pill everywhere. J. K. Jones.

Ayer's Hair Vigor invigorates the scalp, cures dandruff and itching. An elegant dressing.

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New neck bands put on your shirts at TOPEKA STEAM LAUNDRY.

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Do you want fine laundry work? Try the Topeka Steam Laundry.

112 and 114 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

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The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Prompt to act,

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